

1879
(L.R.)

File No. 20/1879
Serial No. 1-2.

Sub: Proposal for the revision
of assessment of one
Gowbidanur of Kolar
District

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

1879
~~191~~ .

File No. 20 — 1879

Serial Nos. 1 — 2

Later references.

(L. R.)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 — 2

major Part B for May 1880

SUBJECT.

Proposals for the revision of assessment
of the Lyri-bidamur of Kolar Dist

Advised
By

L. R.
12 of 1879

①

1870
From *The Deputy Commissioner, Ponnai*
To *The Deputy Commissioner, Ponnai*
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department.

Dated *7th May 1880*
Despatched
Received

ENCLOSURES NO. *2*

General No. *324* } 187 — *80*
No.

*Submits proposals
for the revision of
the apportionment of the
jurisdiction of the
Kolar District.*

~~~~~

Received May 16.

No 3rd of 1881

42

(3)

(5)

From

The Superintendent

Myers Re. Survey

Of

The Survey & Settlement

Commissioner of Mysore

Former Superintendent of Mysore

Commissioner, 2nd May 1881

Sir,

I have the honor to forward

1. Formerly under letter
No 15 dated 25 April
1881 with accompanying
= memo

2. do do No 316 of
the 25th volume to take
by Commissioner, Mysore etc

3. Memo to Commissioner
etc letter No 16 of the
25th volume.

the margin =
= ally noted
correspondence
on the subject
of the proposed
settlement
of the land =
bidder =
Taluk.

2

I need scarcely state
that it was only after long and
anxious consideration and after
studying the circumstances of
the Taluk under report from
almost every possible view-point
that

that I submitted the proposals
now under discussion. I much
regret therefore that I cannot
make my convictions on this
important subject subservient
to the earnest plea urged by
the Deputy Commissioner for
some modification of my rates
for I am aware that that
appeal is based upon a long
and intimate acquaintance with
the country and, I have no doubt,
genuine anxiety for the welfare
of the Egypt. I have however
to bear in mind that the
interests of the Government as
well as those of the people are
at stake. Therefore I really
believe the rates proposed to
be fair and moderate.

3 The agreement on the
occupied lands of the 102 Egypt
villages under report, under
my proposals, as stated by the
Deputy

Deputy Commissioner 43
of his letter No. 100 is almost
identical with the ¹²⁹¹ collection
of 1865-66 the highest ever known
and at a time when the
revenue systems of "Zamindari"
and "Ryotwari" were in full force.
In making a comparison between
the collections of 1865-66 and the
sum now proposed by me
to be distributed over the
occupied lands, I will not lean
my argument on the fact
that the latter involves an
irrigation fund which it is
possible may not be entirely
profitable to the people and
also provided for the pay of
village officers, but will look
at the question as if the
Ryots were now called upon
to pay in 1891 as much as they
paid in 1865-66.

It may appear that
the

the Bijuari in bold of my
report is relatively accurate
to some extent. The area under
occupancy in 1865-66 was 353.
Khandis and in 1873-74 it was
321 Khandis. After 1865-66
the extent under cultivation
increased year by year but
the realizations exhibited a
considerable falling off; on this
point I would refer to Para
24 of my Report. I do not it
is true, attach very much import-
ance to the recorded Bijuari
which is usually not trust-
worthy, but still it is as well
to take its evidence for what
it is worth in estimating the
effect of past settlements. I
think, on the whole, we may
believe that there is a larger
area under occupancy now
than in 1865-66.

5 (7) ⁴⁴ That the prices of 1855-60
were exceptionally high admits
of no doubt and in the prices
of the present day, high as
there are, no justification,
"ceteris paribus", of any increase
of the revenue as compared
with 1855-60 can be found, although
such justification exists as re-
gards the collections of 20 years
ago.

6 The data pertaining on
which to arrive at a correct
understanding regarding the
past revenue management and
its effects on the Tax and
regarding past revenue generally
are not very trustworthy and
the determination of the accurate
amount of apportionment to be
levied on the whole Tax
was proportionately difficult
I found however on examining
the

the independent statements of
the annual settlements in each
village that were great and
unjustifiable inequality involving
much loss of revenue, persuaded
the old government in many
villages. I then divided the
District into groups for the pur-
- pose of agreement and on
- applying to the occupied area
of these groups the maximum
rates which have been succe-
- ssfully adopted in the neigh-
- bouring Districts of Kutoyere
Kadlagere and Gudibanda
I found that they produced
rather more than the sum
which I have proposed as the
agreement of the occupied
lands. It will be observed
that the rates I propose for
the

(9)
the ~~first~~ ^{under} report is 45
if anything a little lower than
those already adopted in ad-
-joining ~~States~~ ^{States} indeed some
-gard to dry crop lands that
are decidedly lower while
the rates for garden and well
land are almost the same.
It would not in my opinion
be consistent or fair to adopt
lower rates in Garfield than
than in the adjoining ~~States~~

7 In my Report, the grounds
of my proposals are fully given.
I would however, ~~therefore~~ con-
-cluding this letter, draw at-
-tention to the manner in
which 32 of the villages under
report have been classified
by the Deputy Commissioner
at ~~the~~ ^{the} of his letter, so as
to show the various degrees
of increase. Surely the state-
-ment in question must prove
more

more conclusively than any words
of mine how unequal must
have been the apportionment
which could admit of increase
in such a very unequal degree
and how very desirous it will
be to try and make the new
settlement palatable to all
parties. If the rates are in
themselves fair and moderate,
as I of course believe them
to be in the present instance, we
need entertain no alarm what-
ever of the somewhat formidable
looking increase in some villages.

8 With reference to the
Deputy Commissioners opinion
expressed in Para 5 regarding
the impoverished condition of the
Ryots I must refer to Para 13
of my Report.

9 I shall be able to
commence the settlement about
the

① The 10th of June next by which,
time & trust sanction may be
obtained to my proposals. 452

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most obedient servant

W. Grant
Superintendent of
Rev. Henry

No 36 of 1880 (13)

of

The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Survey Superintendent's Office
Chittoor 25th April 1880

Sir

I have the honor to forward

- 1 Surveyor's report
No 36 of the 25th April
for the survey of the
Kolar District with accompanying
maps.
- 2 One sketch map of the
Kolar District, which

the marginally
noted, marked
including a
printed copy
of your letter

No 36 of the
678

25th August 1880 on the received
revision of the specimen of the
Kolar District and will be
much obliged by your returning
it to me with your general
opinion of the proposed revision
at your earliest convenience

I have dear

Signed J. P. Grant
Supt. District Survey

"Copy"

Warrant

Supt. District Survey

No 160
129.

347
16-5-80

Lo

(15) 40
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kolar district.
Kolar 1st May 1880

The Superintendent
Mysore Revenue Survey

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no: 316 of the 25th October with the accompanying papers, requesting my opinion of the proposed revision of the assessment of the Goribedra Taluk of this district.

2 I have carefully gone through the papers and I find that the assessment on the occupied lands of the 102 Government villages yielding in 1878-79 a revenue of Rupees 49,202 is proposed to be raised to Rupees 64,774, which is almost equal to the collections made in 1865/66, which is the Chaddaral Beriz during the last 25 years, when
the

(16.)

the ruinous Fiscal system and Kataya systems were in full force.

3. If the Survey rates are made to approach the collections of 1865/66 the ryots will have been afforded no relief, and their prosperity will, it is feared, be materially affected.

4. The increase of the Survey assessment viz 15572 over the collections for 1878-79 is obtained by raising the assessment of 89 out of the 102 Government villages as per following particulars:

The assessment of 12 villages have been raised from 1 to 10 per cent.

10% of 7 - do 10 to 20

" 11 " 20 to 30

" 15 " 30 to 40

" 8 " 40 to 50

" 6 " 50 to 60

" 3 " 60 to 70

" 5 " 70 to 80

" 4 " 80 to 90

" 4 " 90 to 100

" 1 " 100 to 110

" 3 " 110 to 120

" 2 " 130 to 140

"	1	"	171.56	(17)	41
"	1	"	183.72		
"	1	"	205.66		
"	1	"	225		
"	1	"	231.53		
"	1	"	305.79		
"	1	"	451.51		
"	1	"	504.34		

5. Many of these villages have seriously suffered during the famine and the generality of the ryots are utterly poor and helpless. I therefore earnestly beg that you will reconsider and so modify the rates, if possible, that the cultivators may be able to regain their former condition.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant.

B. Krishniahgar
Deputy Commissioner
Holar District.

J.P.

No. 315 of 1880.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Revenue Survey and Settlement,

Mysore.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Mysore.

SURVEY-SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Mysore, 25th April 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of Goribidnur Taluk of the Kolar District of the Nandidroog Division.

2 Appended is the usual report by the Officer in charge of classing operations, together with a sketch map in illustration of the present report.

3 I also append letter No. 931-678 of the 26th August last, from the Deputy Commissioner, on past revenue management and rates.

4 The Taluk of Goribidnur comprises the following Magnis or ancient sub-divisions.

Number.	Name of Magni.	Number of Govt. villages.	Number of Inam villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Goribidnur ...	20	6	26	There are no Amrat Mahal Kavals in this Taluk.
2	Hossur ...	24	1	25	
3	Bomsamudra ...	18	0	18	
4	Tondebhavi ...	24	0	24	
5	Varvani ...	16	9	25	
5	Total.....	102	16	118	

The present proposals deal solely with the 102 Government villages shown in column 3.

5. The Taluk under report forms the undivided charge of an Amildar whose station is at Goribidnur situated in the Northern portion of the Taluk.

6. Goribidnur may be described as a very low-lying Taluk composing the basin of the North Pinakini or Pennar river which, rising near the hill of Nandi, flows from South to North. The whole stretch of this well irrigated and fertile tract is confined between the Magalidurga range of hills on the east and a spur of the Nandidroog range on the west. The Magni of Hossur which is situated to the west, somewhat beyond the influence of the Pennar river, is drained by the Kandar or Kamudwati. In the same way the Tondebhavi and Varvani Magnis possess the Bandar Nalla and the Jangli Nalla, respectively. All these lesser streams fall into the Pennar river.

7. The soils, more especially those under irrigation, are of a very high order, rich and loose, but deteriorate in quality as the confining hills are approached.

8. Compared with the rest of the District the Taluk is very low lying and to this fact probably is due its leading characteristic of an almost unfailing water supply. The sources and modes of irrigation are very fully described by the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Meiklejohn and need not be further touched upon in this part of my report. It will suffice to observe that water is almost everywhere available close to the surface and that a happy combination of soil and water supply secures for Goribidnur a larger proportion of uniformly superior wet lands than is to be found in any of the neighbouring Taluks. The dry crop lands, as a consequence, attract somewhat less capital and attention than would otherwise be the case.

9. In both garden and rice lands sugar-cane and rice are the chief crops, together with the large miscellaneous variety, enumerated by Mr. Meiklejohn at Para 11, and also irrigated Jola and Ragi. The regular garden productions, such as Supari and C-cconut, are also grown in the gardens but the extent thus occupied is small in comparison with the area under sugar-cane and rice. Supari does not thrive so well as the more hardy cocoanut and a good many gardens of the former have greatly fallen off during the recent drought. In the dry lands the chief crops are ragi, horsegram, awari and castor and other oil seeds. This cultivation is stated by Mr. Meiklejohn to have but little attention paid to it, a result not in any way due to unsuitability of climate, but to the more absorbing interest which centres in the wet cultivation.

10. The climate is hot but healthy. The annual rainfall which, in so small a tract, is of course pretty equally distributed, is estimated at about 30 inches.

11. Of roads, there is the high road from Bangalore to Hindupur, which runs North and South through the whole length of the Taluk, as well as branch roads to Gudibanda and Chikballapur.

12. Local markets are held weekly at Goribidnur, Tondebhavi and Hossur but much business is not done. The great market of Hindupur in the Bellary Collectorate and of Manchenhalli to the East are both within easy reach of the villages under report and are much frequented. At Subramanya Devasthan, situated in the village of Melin Jugganballi, an annual fair is held at which large numbers of cattle change hands.

13. Regarding the general condition of the people, I agree with Mr. Meiklejohn in considering the Ryots to be very well off compared with neighbouring Taluks. Beyond doubt, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner, the weight of the past assessment has borne heavily upon the cultivators, more especially those who cultivate well irrigated lands, and the influence of the Sowkar is very great, so great indeed as to enable him to dictate the disposal of the crops. I am however inclined to attribute the indebtedness of the ryots not so much to the weight and inequality of the assessment as to the readiness with which the Sowkar will advance, and the ryot ask for, a loan on the security of these valuable lands. Still I have never met with any Taluk in which the assessment of the more valuable wet lands has been based and worked off more erroneous principles and I have no doubt many instances could be found of the assessment pressing with undue severity. As far however as we can judge from external appearances and a close observation, based on experience of such matters, the ryots appear to be in very easy circumstances. They must certainly have missed their opportunities if a good many of them are

not independent, for climate, soil and water all combine to make the wet lands of this Taluk exceptionally valuable.

14. The following statement which exhibits the statistics collected during classification will serve to convey some idea of the general circumstances of the people.

Number of villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.			Ploughs.	Market towns.
					Small.	Large.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	4,564	20,221	152	34,207	243	154	397	2,657	3

The population of 20,221 above shown is independent of the 16 Inam villages with which this report does not deal and as no account is taken of moving population the return may be said to represent the agricultural community. The population before the Famine is shown in the Famine Report as 36,506 and after the partial census of 1873, with Goribidnur as the Test Magni, as 32,687. This denotes a very small percentage of loss compared with most plain Taluks and is less than in any other Taluk of the District in which the census test was taken. Adhering to the classification statistics the population is 133 to the square mile. There are 29,516 acres under cultivation or nearly one and a half acre to each head of population, and of this area in round numbers 10,000 acres are wet cultivation of a very high class. The carts, for so small a Taluk, are numerous.

15. Before proceeding to discuss the very important question of the past revenue management of this Taluk it will be convenient to show how it has been divided up by the Survey,

Description of land.	Government.		Inam.		Total.		Grand total.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garden under channels from river or tank	3,108	56	371	...	3,479	56	3,535
Well Garden	2,022	121	316	...	2,338	121	2,459
Rice	2,311	938	742	...	4,053	938	4,991
Dry crop	21,075	28,241	2,796	...	23,871	28,241	52,112
Total...	29,516	29,356	4,225	...	33,741	29,356	63,097
Unculturable including roads, village sites, &c., ...							33,977
Area of 16 whole Inam villages							6,823
Total area of the whole Taluk about 162 square miles							1,03,897

15

The 3,108 acres shown above as "Garden under river or tank channels" correspond to Classes I and II in Para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter. In addition to the tank or river water there are in every instance excepting in a few supari and cocoanut gardens, private wells.

The 2,022 acres shown as "well garden" correspond to Deputy Commissioner's Class III. The irrigation is entirely from private wells.

The 3,311 acres shown as "Rice" correspond to Deputy Commissioner's Classes IV and V. There is no aid whatever from private wells, the supply being entirely from Tank or river channels.

No remark is called for regarding dry crop lands.

The above explanation is necessary in order that the past system of assessment and its effect may be clearly understood.

16. The leading and worst feature in the old assessment is the system of "Fasal jyasti" or extra crop assessment. Both the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Meiklejohn describe and condemn the system in very similar terms. From Para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter it appears that, to add as it were to the inequality with which, owing to this system, the assessment bears on the cultivators the imperfect character of the accounts has the same tendency, a Ryot having to pay extra cesses when he uses Government water not because he has a private well but because the old accounts show that he has one. In Para 12, Mr. Meiklejohn mentions that he could get no other reason, for the imposition of extra cesses in one field and not in another, than that it was "Mamul" and that it was so in the accounts. The system of "Fasal jyasti" if applied uniformly would be bad enough but applied partially and capriciously, the effects are doubly injurious. Mr. Meiklejohn goes very fully into the matter in his Para 12 and cites several instances in illustration of the unequal incidence of the old assessment.

17. Unfortunately no reliable distinction is made in the old accounts so as to enable us to judge of the actual assessment paid on each description of wet land, viz. Garden under tanks or river channels, well garden and rice. On examining the old assessments, by the light of the results of measurement and classification, I have satisfied myself that the most heavily and unequally assessed lands are those which we have now recorded as garden under tank or river channels. It is in these lands that the system of Fasal jyasti did the most harm and it is in their case that the new settlement will be most beneficial. The lands irrigated entirely from private wells have, as is usual in Mysore, been paying very highly indeed for the liberal principles which are frequently put forward for the assessment of well irrigated lands in Mysore have no existence except in theory. The regular rice lands, there being no wells, have escaped the crushing extra cesses which bore so heavily upon at least some of the other kinds of wet land, and in their case the old assessment has, although unequal in its incidence, been by no means heavy in the aggregate.

18. Of the old assessment generally, viewed apart from the system of extra crop assessment which I have tried to describe, I may state that there is much inequality in its incidence but that on the whole it did not bear very heavily on the Taluk. Further on I will give some illustrations of the inequality of the past assessment.

19. There appears to be a total want of uniformity and system in the rates which prevail in this Taluk. They vary locally and as a rule the nominal rates differ entirely from the rates actually found to be paid, on applying the results of measurement to the old assessment. We may look upon the rates as purely nominal.

20. The tenure of land is the same as that in all the plain Taluks of Mysore which has already been described in previous reports. There is a large proportion of Brahmin land holders in the Taluk and subletting is common. The terms of subletting are described by Mr. Meiklejohn in his Para 15.

21. I may now proceed to the more, immediate object of this report. The following statement exhibits the collections for the last 25 years.

Year.	Bijwari.	Kamal or total demand.	Remissions.	Collection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1854-55	2,900	39,035	...	39,035	
1855-56	3,073	41,144	...	41,144	
1856-57	3,216	43,977	...	43,977	
1857-58	3,037	44,530	...	44,530	
1858-59	3,171	48,561	...	48,561	
1859-60	3,788	59,744	...	59,744	
1860-61	3,802	56,253	...	56,253	
1861-62	3,725	56,295	...	56,295	
1862-63	3,813	56,176	...	56,176	
1863-64	3,741	59,120	...	59,120	
1864-65	3,872	59,432	...	59,432	
1865-66	3,591	64,818	...	64,818	
1866-67	4,110	64,487	...	64,487	
1867-68	4,246	57,308	...	57,308	
1868-69	4,375	53,553	...	53,553	
1869-70	4,312	53,653	...	53,653	
1870-71	4,352	51,741	...	51,741	
1871-72	4,757	47,514	...	47,514	
1872-73	4,028	47,327	...	47,327	
1873-74	4,110	48,654	...	48,654	
1874-75	4,218	51,051	...	51,051	
1875-76	4,131	50,565	...	50,565	
1876-77	4,167	49,594	7,435	42,159	
1877-78	4,086	48,064	...	48,064	
1878-79	4,011	49,202	...	49,202	
Five years' average		...	...	43,208	
Ten years' average		...	...	48,993	
Twenty years' average		...	...	53,856	
Twenty five years' average		...	...	51,775	"

22. It will be observed that the collections do not increase and decrease in accordance with the extent under cultivation according to the old Bijwari. In the Taluk under report in which extra crop assessments are common this inconsistency will be readily understood.

NOTE.—Since writing this report an amended statement of collections has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, but the differences are too immaterial to necessitate any recasting of my calculations. The chief differences are—Collections of 1863-64 should be Rs. 59,650 and of 1867-68 should be Rs. 53,308. The Bijwari of 1871-72 should be 4,057 Khandis instead of 4,757 Khandis. The other discrepancies are immaterial.

23. The following statement shows the prices of the chief productions prevailing during the same years for which the collections are shown in para 21.

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Rupees per Maund.				REMARKS.	
	Rice.	Ragi.	Jaggery.		Supari.			
1	2	3	4		5		6	
1854—55	18	45	0	10	2	5	8	0
1855—56	18	39	0	9	11	5	2	8
1856—57	20	50	0	11	4	5	2	0
1857—58	17	46	1	7	3	5	11	4
1858—59	13	29	1	5	4	6	3	4
1859—60	15	27	1	0	8	6	10	8
1860—61	14	31	0	13	5	6	6	8
1861—62	13	28	1	5	2	7	3	8
1862—63	12	30	1	9	1	5	14	8
1863—64	12	28	1	3	7	8	15	4
1864—65	10	27	1	9	2	9	6	8
1865—66	10	22	1	9	3	8	14	8
1866—67	9	13	1	4	11	10	11	4
1867—68	6	10	1	15	8	11	7	8
1868—69	6	25	1	15	4	10	12	0
1869—70	12	42	1	10	10	9	14	8
1870—71	13	46	1	8	2	9	9	4
1871—72	15	56	1	0	9	9	0	0
1872—73	15	56	1	3	11	9	1	4
1873—74	15	46	1	3	5	9	4	0
1874—75	14	43	1	2	10	8	12	0
1875—76	14	32	1	2	8	9	9	4
1876—77	8	12	1	5	8	10	1	8
1877—78	5	8	2	4	4	10	0	0
1878—79	8	10	2	8	0	10	0	0

24. Looking at collections and prices side by side this Taluk has gone through very much the same phases as the Province generally, excepting that the realizations of 1866 attained a higher figure relatively than was the case in most Taluks. The annual settlements, for reasons already given, are not a very true index to the effect of prices on the collections, the average of a number of years being a better guide. After 1866 the revenue fell off very rapidly and has never recovered itself although of late year's prices have been very favourable. Thus the average realizations for 20 years come to Rs. 53,356 and those for 10 years to only Rs. 48,993 and of 5 years to only Rs. 48,203. In 1876—77 a sum of Rs. 7,435 was remitted and is the only occasion on which such a measure was necessitated but the averages above given are of course considerably affected. The land revenue has fallen off greatly since 1866, for it will be observed that 20 years ago the realizations were greater than they are now. In the particular Taluk under report the prices of that period are quoted at a higher figure than we find to be the case in the Province generally. Still it is very unusual to find, in any Taluk, such a difference in favour of the collections of 20 years ago, and it appears to me that the normal fluctuations of the revenue have been interrupted by some great change in the system of assessment. In the present instance I find that in 1866 the realizations under the head of Battai amounted to Rs. 17,000. The whole of the land on which the above sum was realized has now been brought under money assessment and I can arrive at no other conclusion than that, in the operation of commutation, a much lower, assessment was imposed, than was realized under the Battai system. In 1859—60, for instance the Bijwari is shown at 3,783 Khandis on which Rs. 59,744 were realized, while in 1878—79 the amount realized on 4,011 Khandis was only Rs. 49,202. In 1865—66 the occupied extent is shown at 3,591 Khandis yielding a revenue of Rs. 64,818. It is after this last mentioned year that the Battai system began to be given up. The collections have never been so high as between 1859—60 and 1868—69, but since that period they have fallen off very greatly and in my opinion this result is due to the cause above mentioned.

25. There is conclusive evidence I think that the lump sum taken from the Taluk as land

in succession 1859—60 to 1868—69 the average collections have been Rs. 58,719, while in 1878—79 they amounted to only Rs. 49,202. There is besides the great inequality, tantamount to corruption, of the old assessment which the test of applying the results of measurement and classification to the old collections reveals. Moreover in only one instance have remissions been necessary, the revenue in ordinary years being realized apparently with ease and certainty.

26. For the purpose of distributing the new or Survey assessment I propose to group the villages under report as follows :—

Group.	No. of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum Garden rate.	Maximum rate for well gardens.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	73	2. 2. 0	8. 8. 0	16. 0. 0	6. 0. 0
II	29	1. 14. 0	8. 0. 0	16. 0. 0	6. 0. 0

27. The villages of group I are all favourably situated with reference to roads, compared with the villages of group II. This is the sole difference between the 2 groups, the tract under report being too small for the existence of any variation in climate. Mr. Meiklejohn in the Appendix to his report gives 3 groups of villages which he considers somewhat worse off than the remainder of the Taluk. The 1st group of the 3 groups in question is now included in my 2nd group but the other 2 groups shown by Mr. Meiklejohn, comprising villages of the Tondebhavi and Varvani Magnis, are only intrinsically inferior to the rest of the Taluk, they are not inferior as regards external advantages such as climate, roads and markets.

28. The result of the above proposals will be to give the following assessment on the occupied lands under each head :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Garden.			Well Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	73	2,204	14,225	6.7.2	1,410	5,200	3.10.0	2,504	12,055	5.3.5	13,733	14,377	1. 0. 9	19,956	46,257	2. 5. 9
II	29	904	5,480	6.1.0	612	2,094	3.6.9	807	4,076	5.0.10	7,337	6,267	0.13.8	9,660	17,917	1.13.8
	102	3,108	19,705	6.5.5	2,022	7,294	3.9.9	3,311	17,121	5.2. 9	21,075	20,644	0.15.8	29,516	64,774	2.3.1

29. As I before stated the old accounts do not furnish sufficient detail to enable us to contrast the new with the old assessment under each head, indeed so imperfect is the information they afford that a comparison is possible under only the two heads of wet and dry. The general effect of the new settlement is then as shown below.

31.
2.
33.
2107.
20516

Description of land.	Acres by Survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	New or Survey assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wet	8,441	33,814	4. 0.2	44,130	5. 3.8
Dry	21,075	15,358	0.11.8	20,644	0.15.8
Total....	29,516	49,202	1.10.8	64,774	2. 3.1

The average wet rate is raised from Rs. 4-0-2 to Rs. 5-3-8 per acre and the average dry rate from Rs. 0-11-8 to Rs. 0-15-8. I have already given a definition of the divisions of wet cultivation recognized by the Survey. They are shown, with their average rates in Para 28.

30. To give some idea of what the proposed rates will be upon the ordinary cultivation of the Taluk I give the following:—

Description.	Rates per acre.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Garden, that is land having both well and tank or river supply and producing sugar-cane, rice and jola in rotation ...	8	0	0
Ordinary rice land with no well supply ...	5	0	0
Ordinary well garden, without any tank or river supply, producing sugar-cane, rice, jola, &c. ...	4	0	0
Ordinary dry crop... ..	0	12	0

The above are only approximate rates and under exceptional circumstances go higher and lower, but in the case of gardens I have not in any single instance exceeded Rs. 12 per acre.

31. We have next to see what unoccupied arable land there is available for cultivation. This is shown in the following statement:—

Group.	No. of villages.	Garden.			Well garden.			Rice.			Dry crop.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	73	54	279	5.2.8	97	298	3.1.2	794	3,211	4. 2.9	18,540	16,047	0.13.10	19,435	19,935	1. 0. 4
II	29	2	13	6.8.0	24	76	3.2.8	144	524	3.10.3	9,701	6,456	0.10. 8	9,871	7,069	0. 11. 5
2	102	56	292	5.3.5	121	374	3.1.5	938	3,835	4. 1.5	28,241	22,503	0.12. 9	29,356	27,004	0. 14. 9

It will be observed that there are only 177 acres of garden and 938 acres of rice all of somewhat inferior quality the assessment of both aggregating only Rs. 4,501. Of dry crop there are 28,241 acres assessed at Rs. 22,503.

32. The following statement shows the area and assessment of the Inam lands as pointed out by the village officers :—

Group or Class.	Number of villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	73	482	2,320	476	2,495	1,933	2,040	2,891	6,855
II	29	205	1,049	266	1,364	863	806	1,334	3,219
2	102	687	3,369	742	3,859	2,796	2,846	4,225	10,074

33. The next statement shows the result of the proposed rates on all the arable land of the villages under report occupied, waste and Inam at the same time bringing into contrast the old collections and the proposed assessment.

Group.	No. of villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey.							
				Government occupied lands.		Government un-occupied lands.		Inam lands.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Bijvari.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	73	2,825	35,864	19,856	46,857	19,485	19,935	2,891	6,855	42,332	73,647
II	29	1,186	13,368	9,660	17,917	9,871	7,069	1,334	3,219	20,865	28,205
2	102	4,011	49,202	29,516	64,774	29,356	27,004	4,225	10,074	63,097	1,01,852

34. The grazing in 1878—79 realized Rs. 2,075. Under the proposed settlement I will estimate the amount at the same figure. It will probably be more but I cannot estimate with any certainty.

35. The half anna Local cess in 1878—79 brought in Rs. 1,716—9—3. Under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna cess will be Rs. 4,048 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 630 on the minor Inam lands, in all Rs. 4,678.

36. I will now contrast the estimated results of the proposed settlement with the collections of 1878—79, omitting the item of grazing.

Land revenue 1878—79	...	...	...	Rs. 49,202
Half anna Local cess	...	...	...	„ 1,717
				50,919
Survey assessment on occupied land	...	...	...	„ 64,774
One anna Local cess on above and on minor Inams	...	...	...	„ 4,678
				69,452

37. Excluding all calculation from separately levied cesses there will be a gross gain of Rs. 15,572 or over 31 per cent, from which however Rs 2,596 will have to be credited annually to the District Irrigation Fund.

38. The pay of village officers under the scale in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 219 of the 27th October 1874, will amount on a rough estimate to about Rs. 3,500.

39. The net gain to Government as a result of the settlement will therefore amount to Rs. 9,476, over the collections of 1878—79.

40. It is difficult to foretell what extent of land is likely to be resigned at the settlement, but as the new assessment, owing to the inequality of the old assessment, must have the effect of increasing and decreasing in a very unequal manner, there is a strong probability that some of the Ryots will resign a few of their fields. Some dry crop lands too we may expect to see given up let the assessment be ever so moderate. On the whole however I do not think that any very great extent of land will be resigned and there is of course the chance of some of the waste lands being taken up, but on this latter point I am not very sanguine. There never perhaps has been any time in the annals of the revenue history of Mysore in which speculation in land has been so dull as at present, even in Taluks but slightly affected by the Famine.

41. I promised at Para 18 to give a few illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment. The following are 6 villages in which the effect of the settlement has been to increase and decrease in a marked degree. The distinction in the old accounts between garden and rice is so imperfect that I have taken out the details of these villages under only two heads wet and dry which will give a more correct idea of the incidence of the assessment than rates based on faulty detail.

No. of village.	No. in appendix A.	Group or class.	Name of village.	Old collections.	Survey assessment.	Old average rate.		Survey average rate.	
						Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	I	Goribidnur ...	356	222	„	9. 9. 11	„	6. 0. 0
2	5	I	Golhalli ...	236	184	1. 5. 9	5. 14. 1	0. 1. 3	5. 9. 5
3	56	I	Chenbhairanhalli...	233	160	1. 6. 7	5. 3. 7	1. 1. 11	3. 8. 5
4	10	I	Gotnapur ...	968	1,434	0. 8. 0	3. 8. 1	1. 0. 0	4. 11. 1
5	13	I	Kengenhalli ...	66	364	0. 3. 6	„	0. 14. 5	3. 11. 1
6	31	I	Rairekhanhalli ...	507	1,101	1. 3. 5	2. 14. 1	1. 2. 8	6. 9. 10

Not the slightest justifiable reason can be given for the difference in the old rates of the above villages. In Village No. 6 for instance the wet land is far superior to that in any of the

others but the rate it will be seen is lower than that of village No. 3 the wet lands of which are far inferior. The same inconsistencies pervade the assessment in greater or less degree throughout. The first village on the list Goribidnur is especially noticed by the Deputy Commissioner in Para 2 as one of those in which the well irrigated lands were very highly assessed. The old rate was Rs. 9—9—11 per acre which has been reduced to Rs. 6 there being no tank or river supply to the lands in question but only well water. In the village of Kengenballi, No. 5, there appears to be no reason for the great increase by the Survey excepting concealment of cultivation. Generally speaking no reason can be assigned for marked increase or decrease in particular villages excepting the laxness of the old system of assessment.

42. I append the usual statement A showing statistics with past and proposed Survey assessment.

43. Statement B showing all the Inam villages in the Taluk and the nature of the Survey applied is also appended.

44. I shall feel obliged by early sanction as I hope to be able to give out the new rates about the 1st of June next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment,
Mysore.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing all the Inam villages in the Goribidnur Taluk.

No.	Name of villages	Description of Inam.	Nature of the Survey applied.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hunashenhalli	... Sarvamanya ...	Detail.	
2	Gurappanhalli	... Do ...	Valuation.	
3	Konapura	... Jodi ...	Detail.	
4	Uchodanhalli	... Do ...	Do.	
5	Bugadatimmanhalli	... Do ...		
6	Addekoppa	... Do ...		
7	Alasatimmanhalli	... Do ...		
8	Nerlehalli	... Do ...	Valuation.	
9	Chilenhalli	... Do ...		
10	Marimákalhalli	... Do ...		
11	Rágimákalhalli	... Do ...		
12	Jedimákalhalli	... Kaimgutta ...		
13	Puttapuralhalli	... Do ...		
14	Lakksandra	... Do ...	Traverse.	
15	Murmanihalli	... Do ...	Do.	
16	Mittenhalli	...		

J. P. Grant
 Superintendent Revenue Survey
 and Assessment,
 Mysore

Market towns underlined

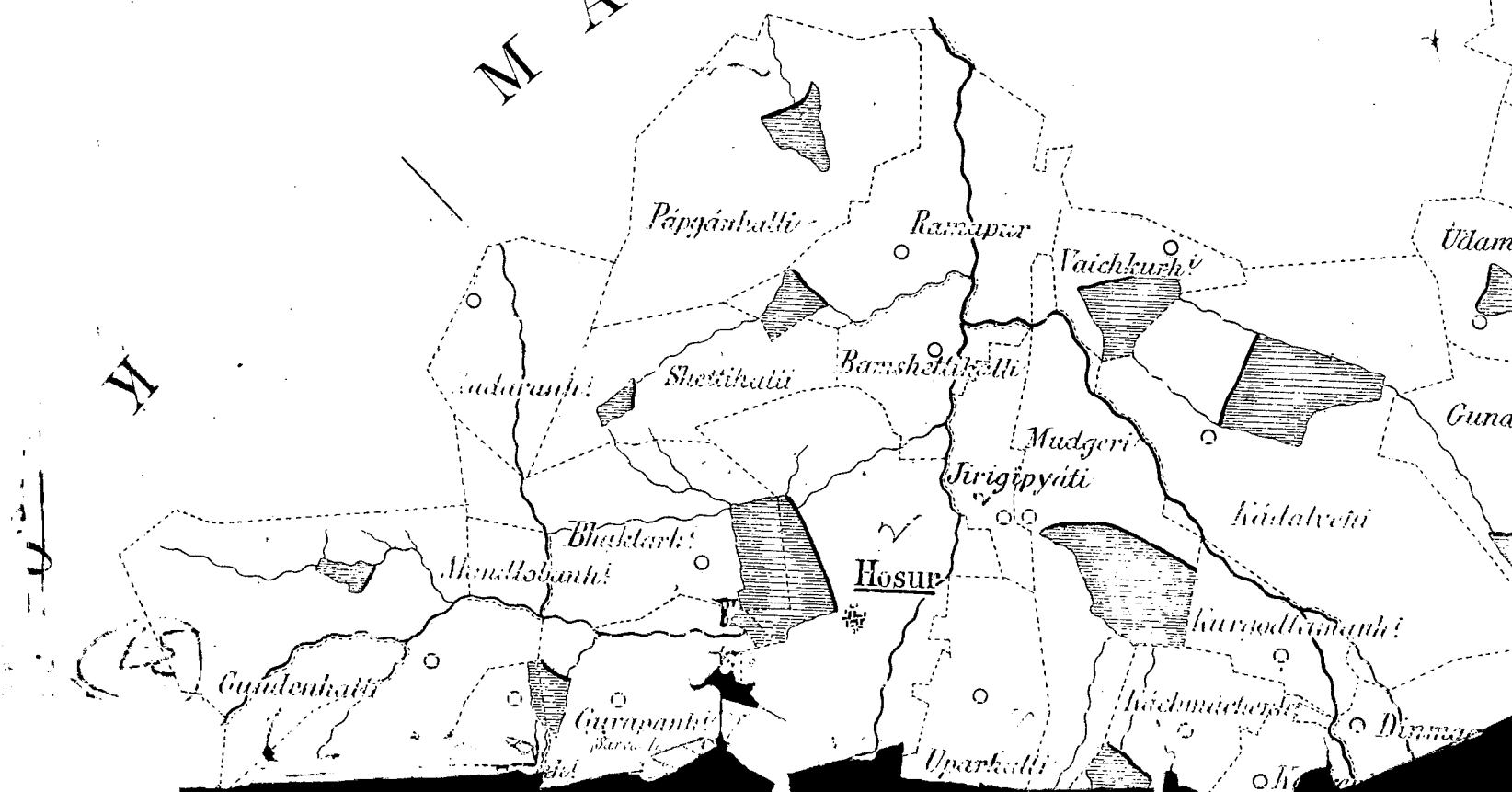
Tanks

Village sites

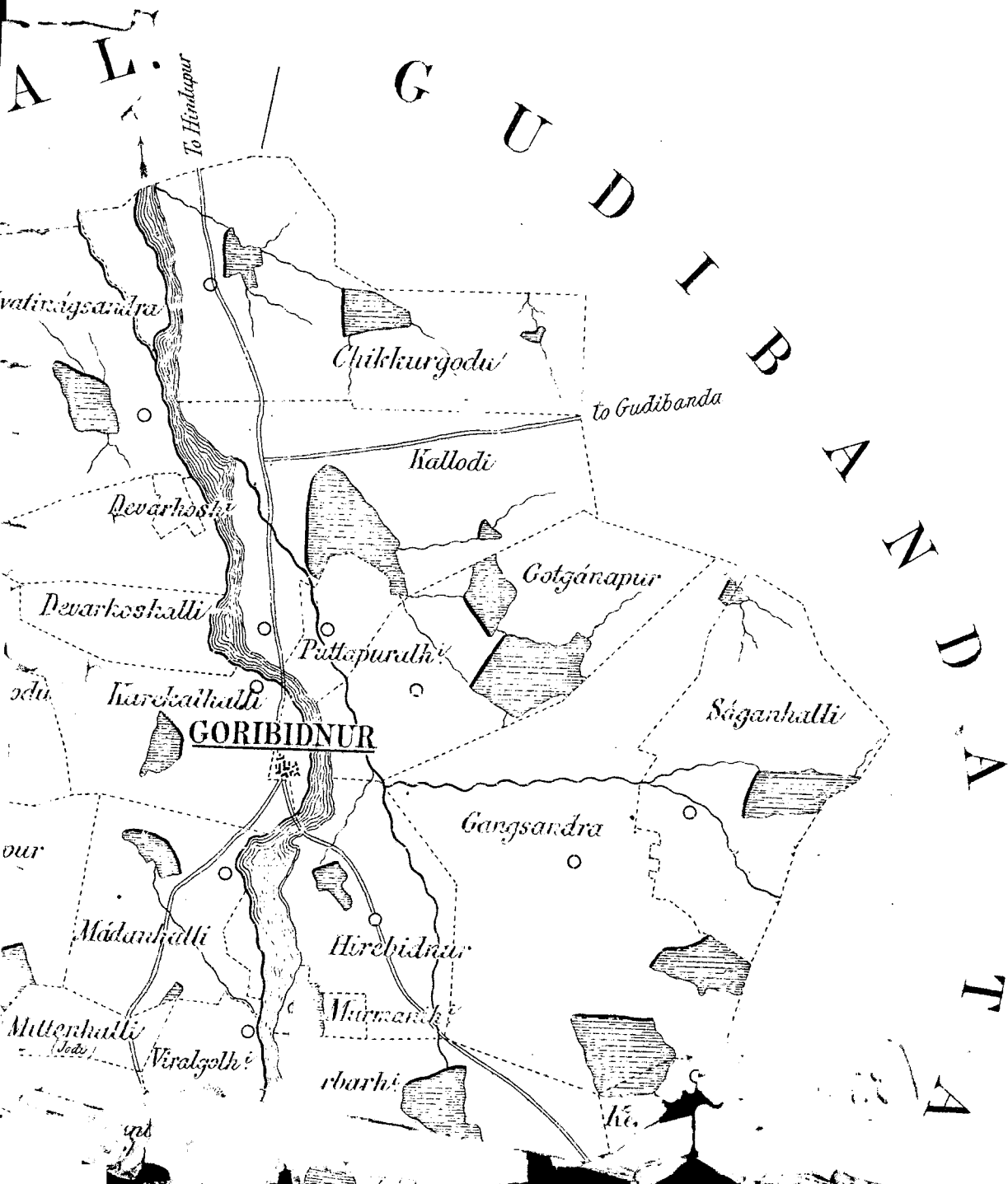
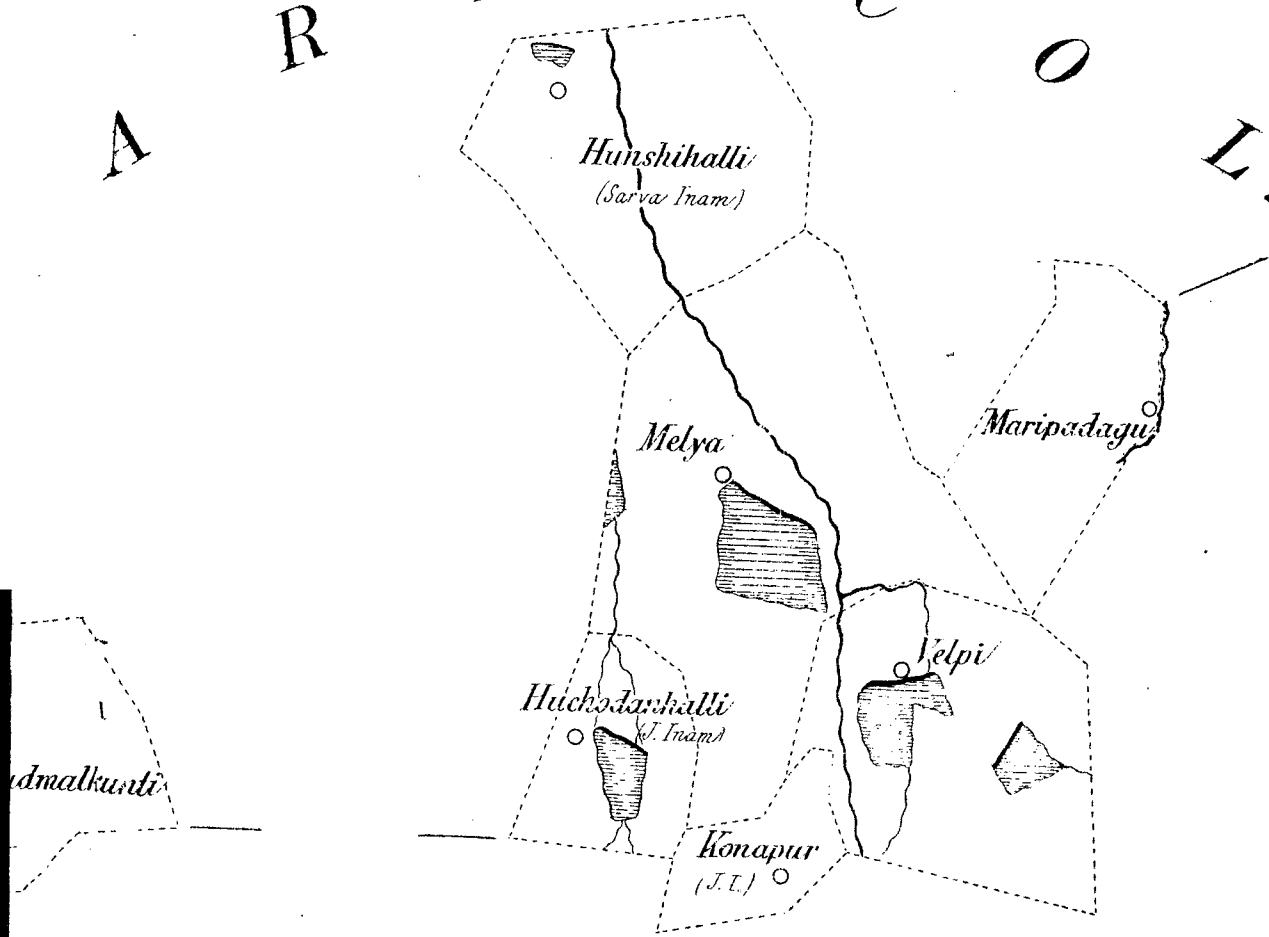
Kasba villages

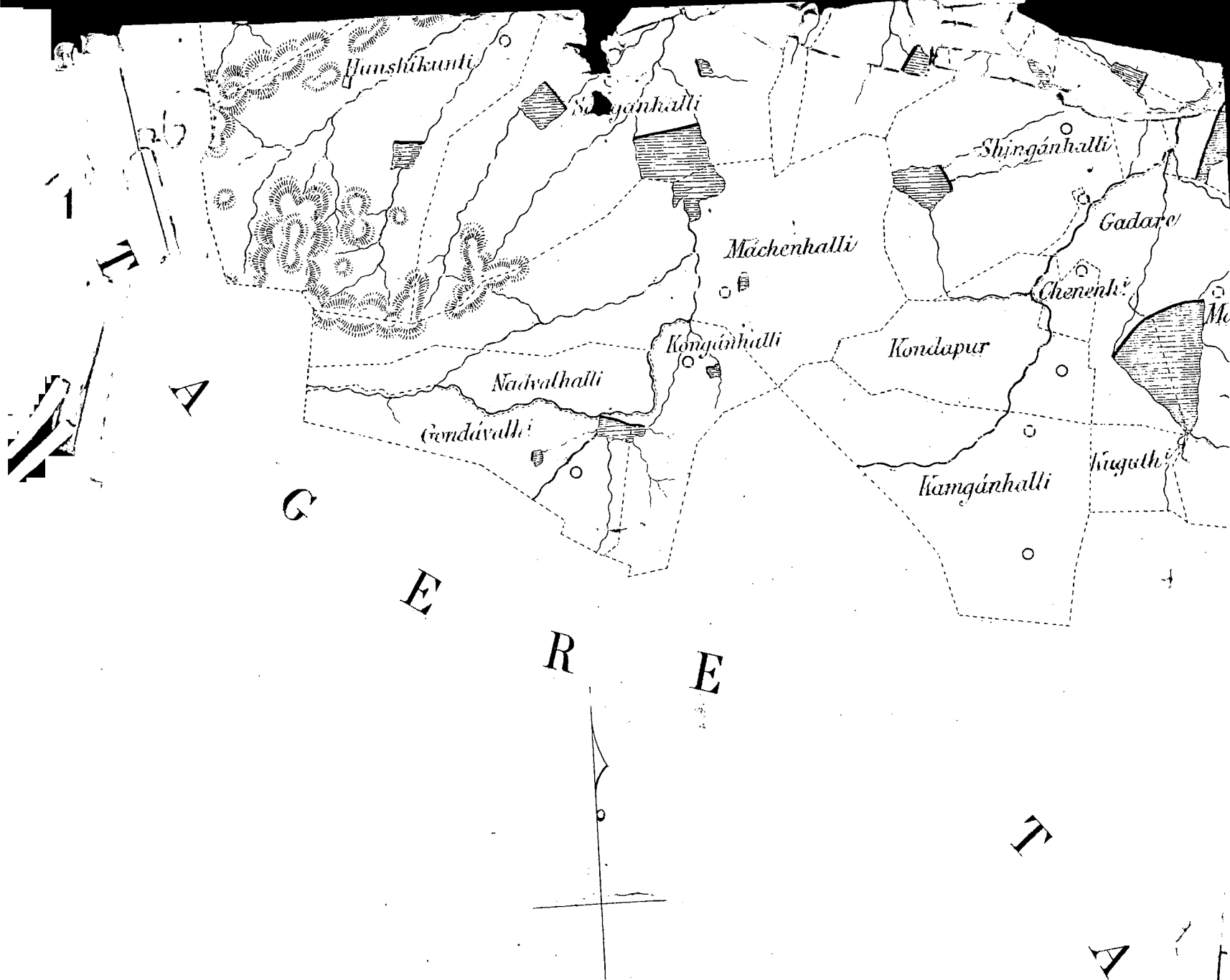
Trigonometrical Stations

M A D D A G I R I



A R Y C O L

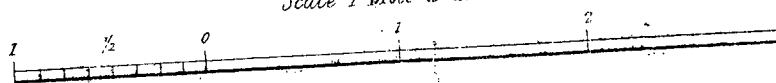




SKETCH MAP
OF THE
CORIBIDNUR TALUK
OF THE
KOLAR DISTRICT
NANDIDURG DIVISION
Mysore Territory.

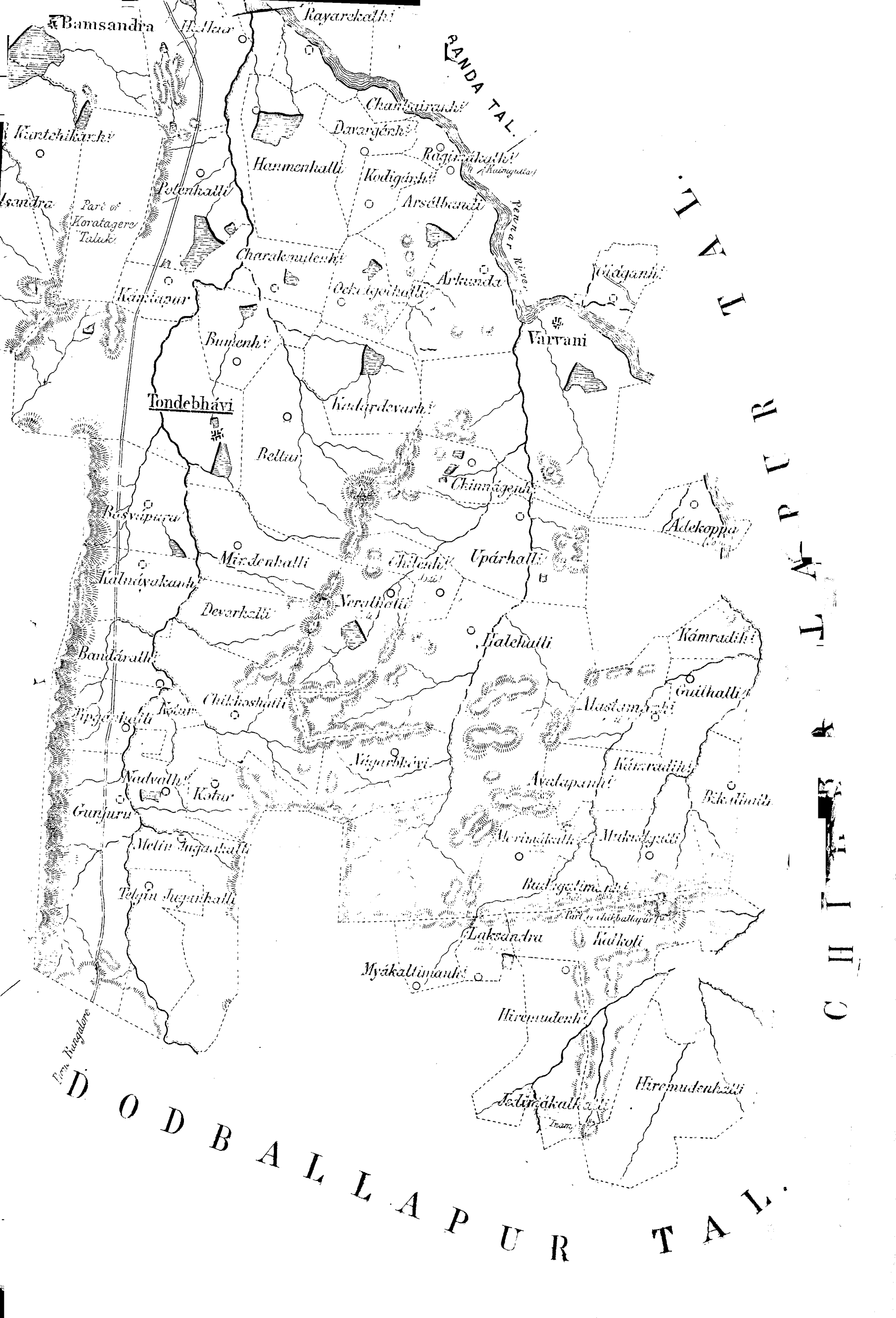
1876

Scale 1 Mile to an Inch.



Lithographed at the Head Quarter Office, Mysore Revenue Survey.

Handwritten signature
Actg. Supd. *my*



2
5125

(39) 1101
1880
832

L. R.
1091879
2

From,

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner

Mysore.

To,

The Rev. Secy: to the Chief Commissioner,

Mysore.

Dated Camp. Bellary 20th May 1880

Despatched

Received 3

ENCLOSURES No.

General No. 507
No.

Submits proposals
for the revision of the
assessment of the Gori-
bidnur Talooka of the
Kolar District.

2/5

41
No 507 of 1880
From

Colonel W. B. Anderson

To, The Survey & Settlement Commissioner
The Revenue Secretary Mysore

to the Chief Commissioner
of Mysore.

Survey Commissioner's Office

d 55 Banara Districts, Camp

Mysore 24th May 1880

Sir,

I have the honor to
forward the appended letter from
the Superintendent Revenue Survey
No 344 of the 7th instant and
accompanying correspondence regard-
ing the revision of assessment
of the Garibidnur Talooka of the
Holar

Kolar District. (42)

2 This Talooka is exceedingly well off as regards water supply from irrigation both from rivers, tanks, springs, and water near the surface admitting of the ready sinking of wells. These advantages are fully made use of, over 8,500 Acres being under irrigation compared with about two and a half times that area of occupied land under simple dry crop cultivation. The productions of these irrigated lands are coconuts, Sugarcane, Sugar-cane in large quantities, rice, ground nut and

and other minor but still valuable crops. The irrigated lands are described as highly cultivated "crop succeeding crop with hardly any intermission."

3 The dry crop lands as usual in districts where irrigated cultivation predominates are said to obtain but secondary attention. The rainfall is described as of about 30 inches and to be evenly distributed over the whole Talooka.

4 As regards roads and markets the Talooka is well supplied, a great main line passes through the Talooka, from which

(44)
which two branch roads break
off. The Western part is worse
supplied with made roads than
any other part, a point which
has been attended to in the
imposition of different rates of
assessment in different parts
of the Talooka. The great markets
at Hindupoor and Marichhalli
in the Bellary Collectorate are
both within easy reach and
local markets of minor conse-
quence exist in the Talooka.

5 The total area of
the 102 Government villages referred
to in these proposals is stated
to

(45)³

to be Acres 97,074, excluding the
the whole Enam villages, this equals
151 square miles. The population
by the Survey enumeration is
20221 or at the rate of 132 to the
square mile, which is a very low
rate for country of this nature,
but the cultivated area amounts
to Acres 22516 or 46 square miles
on which the population gives
a rate of 437 to the square mile.
There appears moreover to be
some doubt regarding the correct-
ness of the Survey enumeration
of the population probably arising
from the exclusion from the
numbering

(11)
numbering of all those who
happened to be absent from the
villages at the time. In the 14th
Para of his report on the Tairoka
the Superintendent states that
the partial census of 1878 gave
a return of 32,687 souls while
now the Survey enumeration
gives only 20,221 souls. It thus
appears probable that the actual
population may be some 50 per
cent more than the Survey
makes it, even after allowing
some margin of error in the
census of 1878.

6 The condition of
the

the people is described as decidedly
by good, and superior to that
of the people in the adjacent
Talookas already settled, from
the description of the nature
of their cultivation they are
evidently a very industrious
people.

7. In his 13th Para the
Superintendent states "that beyond
"doubt the weight of the past
"assessment has borne heavily
"upon the cultivators more especial-
"ly those who cultivate well
"irrigated lands". These words
taken alone may give an
impression

(18)

impression which from the general
tenor of the Superintendent's letter
is clearly beyond his intention.
The true fact is that the old
assessment has been, as is the
case every where most unequal
in its pressure, and the existence
of certain extraordinary recognized
modes of imposing extra assess-
ments under the name of
'*Thusul Jasti*', described in the
Superintendent's 16th and 17th Paras,
exceedingly added here to the
normal inequality of the old
assessments. Mr. Meiklejohn's remarks
on cases of inequality in the 12th
Para

Para of his appended report are worthy of examination. It is clear that the recognized system of assessment in this Talooka with its arbitrary additions of "Fusul Jasti" afforded the maximum of facility for favoritism and unjust assessments. It is remarked that there is a large proportion of Brahmin land holders in this Talooka. It is impossible to say whether the existence of a system so favorable to their operations brought them here or whether the co-existence of the Brahmin land holders and

and this system is a mere
 accident. But it is notorious
 that where partial assessments
 exist - Brahmin land holders
 always manage to secure their
 full share of any abnormal
 advantages, and where they exist
 to a very large extent it is quite
 possible for the cultivating classes
 to be exceedingly over-assessed
 while the Treasury does not
 receive its fair dues, this apparent-
 anomaly arising from the Brahmin
~~land~~ land holder being so exceptionally
 lightly assessed that the excessive
 assessments of the ordinary ryots
 do

do not suffice ⁶ to make up the
(51) deficiencies on the Brahmin holdings.

8 This I believe to have
been the case in this Talooka,
there is much talk about exas-
sive assessment, but by the light
of the Survey and detailed exami-
nation of lands, it is clear that
the average collections are light
compared with the capabilities
of the Talooka and what pressure
there has been on individuals
has been due to a vicious
system and most unequal
distribution.

9 At Para 21 of the Supt's
letter

(52)
letter is the usual statement
showing the past revenue history
of the Talooka for 25 years. The
Biquare so called area can as
usual only be taken as indicating
approximately the comparative progress
of the occupied area, for the
deduction of any even approximate
absolute area it is useless. The
collections only are beyond doubt
to be trusted as correct. As
usual in Mysore the period of
very high prices about 1865 to 1866
shows the culminating point
of the collections, from which
a gradual but steady descent
to

to the present ⁽⁵³⁾ time occurs. The ⁷
famine year 1876/7 as might be
expected shows the lowest collections
of recent years but excluding that
year the collections of the past
six years appear to have ranged
in round numbers at about
Rupees 50,000. . . .

10 . . . In regard to the rates
of assessment to be proposed for
adoption in the future the
standard of assessment adopted in
the adjacent Patookas of Mudagere
and Kortageri already settled
will prove the best guide,
and in fact a standard of rates
for

54
for the rice and garden land almost
identical with the rates introduced
into these Talookas has been adopted
here and for the dry crop land
a standard decidedly lower. From
the past revenue history little
light could be obtained as to
the rates suitable for this
Talooka, since the notorious
irregularity of the old system rendered
much individual pressure quite
compatible with a small
general realization and it was
therefore quite possible to assert
and not untruly that the
old revenue demand pressed
very

(55) 8

very heavily; while the real fault was not in the weight but in a very partial and corrupt distribution of the total demand.

By adopting a standard of assessment found perfectly suitable in adjacent and similarly situated Talookas we should be proceeding on a sure basis.

" He stated in his 26th Para the Superintendent has divided the Talooka into two groups for different maximum rates or standards of assessment. In the first group he has included the main North and South block of the Talooka which

which are well provided as regards
communications by made roads
and a second or inferior group
of the extreme Western villages
which are less favourably situated,
as regards roads. The 2nd Para
of the Superintendent's letter shows
the estimated revenue result on
the occupied land of each description
garden, rice and dry and the two
following Paras show the average
incidence of the actual rates
deduced on the classification
valuation from the maximum
rates proposed.

12. In Para 56 a statement
of

(57)

9

of the revenue results of the ⁹ ~~term~~
position of the new assessment
compared with the realizations
of the past year is given. I will
first show what we may estimate
as the result of the new rates
on the land recorded as occupied.

It is estimated that the survey
assessments will give a total
revenue of Rupees 64,774. But from
this deductions must be made.

First we have to deduct the
estimated amount of Rupees 3500,
on account of the sum required
to be paid from the treasury
on account of the permanent
remuneration.

(25)
remuneration of village officers.^x

Secondly we have to deduct the sum of Rupees 2596 contribution to the District Irrigation Fund.

^x The collection of this sum is more than compensated for by the abolition of the direct grain levies by village officers from the Ryots.

Thirdly it is certain that some area of land is now included in the occupied area which was never really occupied and was pointed out to the measures by

the Ryots as such in the desire to secure lands adjacent to their existing holdings. The assessment of such lands of course goes to swell the difference between the Survey demand and the demand under the old system.

What

What this area may amount to it is impossible to say, it will as a rule be very little in individual cases but in the aggregate will amount to a material sum.

Such land may be entirely or partially retained at the settlement, or resignations equivalent to the entire or partial extent of it take place; till the settlement has been introduced, it is impossible to say what may really occur. I think that we may most safely estimate that at least Rupees 2000 or about 3 per cent of the survey assessment on

on occupied lands is due to such lands now brought under the occupied head for the first time, and therefore to be excluded from the Survey assessment total in comparing the old collections and probable future collections.

The case thus stands as follows.

	Ruppes.
Total Survey assessment of occupied land	6477 1/4
Deduct payments to village	Rs
Officers	3500
Contribution to irrigation fund	2576
Waste land newly returned as occupied	2000
Net State revenue under the survey rates on land now occupied	8096
Realizations of 1878/9.	56,278
Net increase from Survey Settlement on occupied land	49202
	7476.

The

of Government unoccupied assessed waste land is shown in Part ...

31 of the Superintendent's report. Of garden land there is but Acres 56 bearing Survey assessment Rupees 292.

Of rice land Acres 938 bearing
Survey assessment Rupees 3835, and
of dry crop land Acres 28241 bear-
ing assessment Rupees 22503. I do
not look for any great increase
in the occupied area of dry crop
land at present, or till the
general effects of the famine
have completely passed away
Of the garden and rice land I

Should

(52)
should expect that a considerable
proportion will be shortly taken
into occupation and the revenue
benefit in proportion.

114 . In reference to garden
and rice land remaining unoccupied
waste I must make a few remarks
which are of somewhat general
application regarding Para 6 of Chief
Commissioner's order, No $\frac{6187}{1089}$ of the
19th February last on the revision
of the Honivalli Talooka. There
some surprise is expressed regard-
ing the area of rice land remain-
ing unoccupied. The area referred
to was indeed large but it has to
be

be remembered that it had never been systematically demarcated into fields or blocks of moderate size with a definite assessment on each till the survey, which would only take effect in the settlement about to be made. Next with all the advantages of defined fields and a moderate assessment on each it by no means follows that land which might be remuneratively cultivated will be taken up at once, all depends on the extent of population, labor and agricultural capital and stock. It must therefore not be any matter

(64)
matter for surprise if there should
be a considerable area of unoccupied
rice and garden land at the time
of the settlement and that the
occupation of it should progress
gradually in the succeeding years.
In fact I would much prefer to
see unoccupied waste brought
under occupation gradually than
to see it all taken up at a
rush at the settlement as sometimes
occurs, not so much because
it is wanted at once, but in
a pure spirit of competition by
indulging in which, the squire
wastes his means.

The

The general features of the proposals to be made for the assessment of this Talooka had my entire concurrence before they were put into the shape of a formal report by the Superintendent. Now that they have come up in detail I can see nothing whatever to object to in them. It is true that an increase of revenue of about Rupees 7400 or 15.1 per cent is expected but to this I can see no ground for objection if the detailed rates producing it are just and moderate and of that I have no doubt and am further borne

(5)

borne out in this view by the
fact that the rates introduced
in adjacent Talookas are on almost
the same standard, that is the
same on land of like productive
quality, as now proposed here,
in fact what little difference
there is is in favour of this Talooka.

116 The Deputy Commissioner
objects to the assessments proposed
and considers that the Ryots will
be afforded no relief. My opinion
as above expressed is different to
this, my belief is that very great
relief will be afforded to the
cultivating Ryot class, though I
have

(68)
communications to be effected.

18 I have now only
to request early consideration
of these papers and that the
orders on them may be communi-
cated to the Superintendent direct.

Your obedient servant

H. L. D. S. S.

Survey and Settlement Commissioners
Mysore